

here have been dying by the hundreds and everything failed until this remedy was used. All who have used it have received the best results * * *"; (leaflet) "Famous Remedies. Bourbon Hog Cholera Remedy The Famous Blue Grass Hog Remedy that has been used with unusual success in the treatment of cholera in hogs. It possesses wonderful antidotal and purifying properties which prevent, arrest and cure infectious disease among swine, simply by destroying the organisms that produce these ailments."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of aloes, iron sulphate, magnesium sulphate, copper sulphate, sulphuric acid, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect thereof, appearing on the cartons and in the labels, circulars, booklets, and leaflets, were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed and in that the said article was insufficient of itself for the successful treatment and cure of the ailments and diseases for which it was prescribed and recommended in the said statements.

On March 10, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9661. Adulteration and misbranding of Pepso-Laxatone. U. S. * * * v. 45 Bottles * * * of Pepso-Laxatone * * *. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11563. I. S. No. 12411-r. S. No. C-1653.)

On December 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 45 bottles, more or less, of Pepso-Laxatone, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Burlingame Chemical Co., Los Angeles, Calif., on or about October 15, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained licorice, hydrochloric acid, glycerin, alcohol, water, and traces of pepsin, cascara, and sugar. Diastase and pancreatin were absent.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was not the standard and quality under which it was sold, since it contained negligible quantities of pepsin and only a trace of cascara extract and no diastase nor pancreatin.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement appearing in the labeling of the said article, "Pepso-Laxatone is a solution of Pepsin, Diastase, Pancreatin * * * to which is added to each fluid ounce 60 grains of fluid extract of Cascara Sagrada," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statements appearing in the labeling, "A Digestant Laxative * * * An efficient combination of agents for the permanent relief of habitual Constipation, Gastric Disorders and Indigestion," were false and fraudulent since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 27, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9662. Misbranding of East India capsules. U. S. * * * v. 30 Packages * * * of East India Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11583. I. S. No. 12409-r. S. No. C-1586.)

On November 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 packages of East India capsules, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hollander-Koshland Co., Baltimore, Md., on or about July 22, 1919, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the capsules contained, essentially, sulphurated vegetable oil, copaiba, and oils of cinnamon and santal.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing in the label of the packages containing the said article and in a circular accompanying the same, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective in the treatment of gonorrhea, commonly known as clap, gleet, and disorders of similar origin and nature, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On July 27, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9663. Misbranding of Dr. A. V. Banes' kidney and rheumatic remedy. U. S. * * * v. Artilens Valerius Banes (Dr. A. V. Banes' Medicine Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11795. I. S. No. 6876-r.)

On May 25, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Dr. Artilens Valerius Banes, trading as the Dr. A. V. Banes' Medicine Co., St. Joseph, Mo., alleging shipment by said defendant, on or about October 24, 1918, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of Dr. A. V. Banes' kidney and rheumatic remedy which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained sodium and potassium compounds of iodine, acetic acid, nitric acid, and salicylic acid, vegetable extractive matter, sugar, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons containing the article and in the booklet accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a preventive, treatment, remedy, and cure for neuralgia, diseases of the kidney, liver, and bladder, gravel, gall stones, liver colic, swelling of joints, lame back, pain in muscles, side, back, and